

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC
STATISTICS OF GLASGOW:

WITH

OBSERVATIONS ON THE MORTALITY BILLS AND
CHOLERA OF 1854.

BY

JOHN STRANG, LL.D.

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MDCCCLV.

TO THE

LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, AND COUNCIL

OF GLASGOW.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

The Act, so long desired, “for the better Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Scotland,” having been passed last session of Parliament, and its provisions having come into operation on the first day of this year, it follows that the Bills of Mortality, so long and so accurately kept by the officers of the City Corporation, must henceforth cease and determine. The Bill now prepared by Mr. William Patrick, and appended to this Report, will therefore be the last that will be issued under the authority of the Magistrates and Council;—or at least, if they should deem it necessary to issue any future bill, it will not be founded on the burials taking place in the several grave-yards situated within the boundaries of the city and suburbs, or on the information gathered by the several church-yard wardens who superintend them. The duty of recording every thing connected with our vital statistics is now transferred to the Registrars appointed under the Act; and to these officers must the citizens look for all future information connected with those important matters. In calling your attention for the last time, therefore, to some of the more salient points of last year’s vital statistics, I may, perhaps, be pardoned for attempting to render the present Report more full and particular than might have been otherwise deemed necessary.

It is, perhaps, not very generally known that the preparation of Bills of Mortality in Glasgow is an affair of no modern date; that, in fact, the idea of recording the deaths annually occurring in this city originated neither with the present nor the preceding generation of Corporation administrators, but carries us back to a period somewhat beyond a couple of centuries from the present time. When, indeed, such bills were first regularly kept, it is now difficult to determine;* but it is certain that Bills of Mortality were appointed by the Kirk Session to be kept as far back as the 22d December, 1623, and that a burial record of the year 1694 has been preserved, which shows that the deaths in that year in Glasgow were 545; and that a beautifully-kept register, commencing the 1st January, 1699, wherein the names of every individual buried in the city have been inscribed, is now in my possession. This ancient record of the former denizens of Glasgow is not only curious, as throwing light on the genealogy of many a now-extinct, or much-changed family, but also as indicating the very marked separation which existed at that period between the two great classes into which society was divided; and which difference is palpably shown in the mode by which the deaths of different individuals are then recorded in that register of mortality. As an example of this, it may be stated that while the deaths of each of the labouring, and even of the tradesmen class, occupies but a narrow line in the register of 1700, the demise of Mr. William Dunlop, Principal of the University, fills one half folio, and is moreover surrounded with a profusion of *inky* tears, strikingly illustrative of the deference then paid to position and rank by the Corporation registrar of that day. From this record, too, may be gathered not only the fact of a greater average mortality then existing in Glasgow than at present, but likewise even greater differences in the mortality of one year with another, about the beginning of last century, than what, even in these latter days,

* On 25th January, 1593, the Minister gives a merk to buy a book to write the names in of those who have departed this life. The *dead* Bellman is to give the number of the names of the dead, with their age and time of death.—*Session Record*.

has been produced by cholera or fever. We extract the following Table in illustration of the latter fact :—

In 1699, the deaths in Glasgow amounted to	...	702
1700, " " "	...	361
1701, " " "	...	400
1702, " " "	...	429
1703, " " "	...	517
1704, " " "	...	412
		<hr/>
		2,821

or on an average of six years, to 470 annually; and taking the population as then known to be about 12,000, shows 1 death in every 25·55 of the inhabitants.

With these prefatory remarks, let us at once proceed to state the leading results of last year's Tables, and to compare them with those of one or more preceding periods. And first, let us turn to the Tables of

MORTALITY.

Referring to that of 1854, it will be observed that the burials in Glasgow and suburbs amount to 17,364—the deaths being 16,356, and the still-born, 1,008, shewing an increase over the burials of 1853 of 2,076, and of deaths of 2,044. The rate of burials of 1854 to the assumed population, which at the rate of a little under three per cent., is 396,000; being as 1 to 22·8, and the rate of deaths, as 1 to 24·2. This excessive mortality was the result of the cholera epidemic and its concomitant, diarrhœa, —these two diseases alone having carried off 4,612 victims. If, therefore, we deduct this exceptional mortality from the last year's deaths, it will be found that the rate otherwise to the population is only 1 in 33·7.

In order to arrive, however, at something like a proximate knowledge of the annual mortality of Glasgow, I shall take the annual deaths for the last seven years, having thereby the census year as the mean of the population of the whole period.

1848,.....	12,475	Deaths.	704	Still-born.	13,179	Burials.
1849,....	12,883	"	848	"	13,731	"
1850,.....	9,477	"	984	"	10,461	"
1851,.....	10,746	"	1,083	"	11,829	"
1852,.....	10,675	"	1,016	"	11,691	"
1853,.....	14,312	"	976	"	15,288	"
1854,.....	16,356	"	1,008	"	17,364	"
<hr/>			<hr/>			
86,924		Deaths.	6,619	Still-born.	93,543	Burials.

From the above Table, it appears that during the last seven years, which, however, include two visitations of cholera, the deaths in Glasgow have amounted to 86,924; the still-born, to 6,619; and the burials, to 93,543; or taking it in a more striking point of view, there have died in this city in the last seven years twice as many persons as constituted the whole population of Glasgow in 1775, and more than even the whole population of little more than fifty years ago. The average annual deaths being 12,417, the average of still-born being 945, and the average burials being 13,363. This Table also demonstrates that—

The average Deaths to the real population of 1851 are as 1 in 29				
The average Still-born	do.	do.	do.	1 in 381·09
The average Burials	do.	do.	do.	1 in 26·95
The average Still-born to the average of Deaths,	1 in 13·14			

This is even a very high average figure of mortality, and, from the addition of the cholera deaths of 1848-49, and of 1853-54, makes this septennial average likewise exceptional. The census year, which may be considered a fair average twelvemonth, showed that the deaths were only as 1 to 33·5 of the then ascertained population. Both averages, however, show a very different figure of mortality from that of last year, which has been the most fatal to life in this city since the year 1847, when the Irish famine fever raged among us.

Of the 16,356 deaths which have occurred during the last twelvemonths, it will be found that the young have been, as usual, very great sufferers, the figures being as follows:—

Under 1 year,	...	...	...	...	2,257
Under 5 years,	...	...	...	...	4,422
					<hr/>
					6,679

or 40·83 per cent. of the whole deaths during the year, being 8·40 per cent. less than the previous twelvemonths. For the sake of future reference, we present the following Table of

INFANTILE MORTALITY

in Glasgow for the last seven years, with the proportional deaths at each age to the 100 deaths of all ages.

	Under 2 years.	Two years to 5.	Total.	Proportion per Cent. of whole Deaths.
1848.....	2,896	1,494	4,390	35·19
1849.....	3,865	1,545	5,410	42·
1850.....	3,647	1,095	4,742	50·03
1851.....	3,963	1,502	5,465	50·85
1852.....	3,481	1,534	5,015	47·
1853.....	4,517	2,529	7,046	49·23
1854.....	4,294	2,385	6,679	40·83
	26,663	12,084	38,747	

Although it thus appears that during the last twelvemonths, the infantile deaths, when compared with the whole deaths, are much less than they have been since 1848, it must be remembered that this does not arise from any actual decrease of deaths among the young, but because there has been a most extraordinary increase in the deaths of adults—the result of the existence of Asiatic cholera. When the average amount of infantile deaths occurring during the last seven years, which appears to be 5,535, is measured by the amount of the population under five years of age which was ascertained, by the census of 1851, to exist in Glasgow, forming the mean of those years, and which was 44,834, it will be found that the annual amount of infantile deaths in this city to the population under five years, is as 1 to 8·10; the proportion of infantile deaths to the whole deaths during the same period being 44·56 per cent.

As a comparison of our infantile mortality at present with what it was last century, I may mention that in the Mortality Bill of 1775, which is now before me, I find that out of the whole deaths which occurred during that year in Glasgow, amounting to 1,280, 740 died under five years of age, or 57·81 per cent., showing a difference in favour of the present period of 13·25 per cent. Carrying our comparison a little farther, I looked into the *Annuaire* of

this year, and find that in Paris, in 1853, while the whole deaths were 33,262, out of a population of 1,053,262, the deaths under 5 years of age were 10,027, or 30·14 per cent. of the whole deaths; which shows that the infantile deaths to the whole deaths in the French capital were, in 1853, 10·69 per cent. less than in Glasgow in 1854; while infantile death is to the population of Paris as 1 in 105, and to that of Glasgow, as 1 in 59. This, certainly, shows a great difference in favour of infant health in the former, when compared with the latter city—a difference, however, which we suspect must in some degree be attributed to the number of children born and brought up in hospitals, or to the large annual number which are taken from those well-conducted institutions, and carried into the country.

In immediate connexion with the mortality of Glasgow, let me next glance at the Table of

DISEASES.

And the first and most striking (because exceptional) of these is that of

CHOLERA,

which not only remained among us during the whole past twelve-months, but which, with its attendant diarrhoea, cut off no fewer than 4,612 of our inhabitants.

It may be recollected by those who take an interest in the vital statistics of this city, that towards the close of 1853 Asiatic cholera had for the third time made its appearance, and that during the months of November and December, 151 persons had died of that disease. From January the number gradually increased till March, and then fell off till May, when it was hoped that the epidemic had altogether ceased; a new outbreak, however, began in June, and gradually increased in virulence till August, when the disease again declined, and ultimately exhausted itself about the first week of December. The following is a monthly Table of the progress of this disease, and also of diarrhoea and dysentery, during the above period:—

	Cholera.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.
Previous to 31st December, 1853, ...	151	87	5
January, 1854,	448	101	11
February 1,	292	67	8
March,	535	77	6
April,	184	51	8
May,	31	36	2
June,	100	47	4
July,	228	70	14
August,	1,023	147	16
September,	658	118	26
October,	209	71	14
November,	27	42	—
December,	6	44	4
	<hr/> 3,892	<hr/> 958	<hr/> 118

From the foregoing Table it appears that during the epidemic of 1853-54, there were thus 3,892 deaths from cholera, 958 from diarrhœa, and 118 from dysentery.

Each of the three visits that cholera has made to Glasgow has been characterised by some peculiarities. In 1832, its ravages extended over a space of nearly nine months, and carried off 3,005 of the inhabitants, or about 1·4 per cent. of the then population; the malady being chiefly confined to the lower and more densely peopled portions of the town, and being almost altogether limited to the more destitute portion of the people. On its second visit in 1848-49, its term of continuance was limited to 18 weeks, but during that short period it carried off no less than 3,777 of our citizens, or about 1·06 per cent. of the then population; the malady on that occasion having attacked a better part of the city, and cut off fully a proportionate number of the higher and middling classes of the community. The disease, though less destructive to the general population, was hence more appalling than its predecessor, and cast a gloom over the habitations of the wealthy, while it pressed with comparative lightness on the crowded hovels of the poor. On this third visitation, its term of continuance has been extended to twelve months, while its victims have not been proportionally so great; the number of deaths from the beginning to the close having been 3,892, or 0·98 per cent. (or nearly 1 per cent.) of the present assumed population. At the commencement of its course, it shewed itself chiefly in the northern and eastern

parts of the town, but after its second outbreak in June, it was found in every quarter; while at its close, it seemed to take its victims from the very best conditioned parts of the city, and from among the best conditioned individuals of the community. On the appearance of the disease in December, 1853, the Magistrates having empowered me to obtain, through the wardens of the several cemeteries, the precise *locale* of all persons who died from cholera, I obtained, up to June, the number of cholera deaths which occurred in each street and alley of the town. I regret, however, to add that, in consequence of the returns being discontinued after May, under a belief that the epidemic had passed away, my localised deaths from cholera do not include the second outbreak, which reached its culminating point in August. The results, therefore, to be drawn from the data in my possession are of course partial, and less valuable than if they had been more complete. One fact, however, may be gathered from what has been obtained, viz.—that the disease was on this occasion more sporadic than formerly—that it did not, as formerly, make choice of certain localities, leaving other quarters free, but exhibited itself in every quarter of the city—being influenced, apparently, in the choice of its victims more by their physical condition than by any peculiarity connected with the site or condition of their dwellings. Although during the three several visits of this distemper to our city, the authorities did all in their power to mitigate its appalling effects, it is doubtful if all that was done did much to arrest the disease. Notwithstanding all the exertions of a philanthropic magistracy, and of four active Parochial Boards, to meet the recent approach of this mysterious visitor—notwithstanding the opening, as soon as the disease actually appeared, of an hospital for the poor and destitute, under the direction of those who had watched and combated the malady during its former visitations—notwithstanding the adoption of whatever new remedies science or experience had suggested—it is sad to find that, while on this as on its two former visits, it has carried off its one victim out of every hundred of the population, its cause seems to remain as much a mystery, and its cure almost as much an enigma, as on its first appearance amongst us.*

* As there is no record of the number of cases of cholera morbus, it is impossible to state what was the rate of mortality occasioned by this disease. Dr. Crawford,

The following list of

CHILDREN'S DISEASES

will illustrate the effects of these distempers on the population for these seven years by past, with the average rate of mortality of each to the mean ascertained population of 1851 :—

Years.	Measles.	Hooping-Cough.	Scarlatina.	Croup.
1848	322	330	474	142
1849	265	740	540	131
1850	423	350	433	118
1851	551	753	145	193
1852	241	639	481	204
1853	1040	839	908	210
1854	329	1026	566	193
In 7 years.	3171	4677	3547	1191

The results of the above Table, then, are that there dies in Glasgow on an average annually by measles, 1 in 795; by hooping-cough, 1 in 539; by scarlatina, 1 in 711; and by croup, 1 in 2,118.

In addition to these diseases, so peculiarly incidental to the young, there is another which of late years has cut off many of our inhabitants, but which, if proper and known precautions were taken, might be in a great measure excluded from the Mortality Bill of Glasgow, as it is from that of Boston. The disease we mean is

SMALL POX.

Although it is now more than half a century since Dr. Jenner—who for his great discovery was worthily made an Honorary Burgess of this city—fairly established here and elsewhere the efficacy of vaccination as a preventive of small pox; yet, strange to say, even at this hour its benefits are much neglected by many of our citizens. From the Mortality Bill of last year, it appears that no fewer than 467 died in Glasgow and its suburbs from small pox, being an increase over those of 1853 of 171. On consulting

however, has given the rate as observed by him in the Cholera Hospital, as follows:—

All cases, including diarrhœa, cholera, and collapse,	36.40 per cent.
Cholera and collapse together,	44.44
Cholera alone,	21.14
Collapse alone,	81.67

the tables for the last seven years, it will be found that the whole deaths have been 3,087, being an annual average of 441, and when measured in the mean known population of 1851, shews 1 to each 816·6; while on comparing the results of the same disease in 1775, when the population of Glasgow was only 43,000, and when no fewer than 365 persons died from small pox, the deaths being therefore, from this disease, 1 in 117·80 of the inhabitants, and 28·51 per cent. of the whole deaths, we have the most striking of all illustrations of the benefits derived from vaccination. In confirmation, also, of the result of this wonderful discovery, I find from Dr. J. C. Steele's paper in the *Glasgow Medical Journal*, No. 1, that "from 1782 to 1792 the mortality from small pox, when compared with the total number of deaths under ten years of age, was as high as 3·49, or 1 in 3, while from 1803 to 1812 inclusive, it had decreased to 9·2." If the community would only be more alive to the sure benefits arising from faithful cow-pock inoculation, little would be feared from this disease; but it is too obvious that unless some more stringent obligation be placed on the parents and guardians of the helpless victims of this fell disease, there is little hope that the growing evil will be much mitigated. The great bulk of this endemic is to be traced to the Celtic race who inhabit this city—in short, to the low and labouring Highlanders and Irish—and it is to be feared that unless a statute be obtained for Scotland, similar to the Vaccination Act which works so well in England, nothing else will effectually stay a disease which annually destroys, or—what is almost equally bad, blinds and deforms,—hundreds in our city.*

Before leaving diseases, let us look to the amount of deaths occasioned by

C O N S U M P T I O N,

That insidious and fell distemper, which, while it for the most part

* From the French *Annuaire* of 1855, I find that the whole persons who died in Paris from small pox in 1853 were 497, being only 10 more than in Glasgow. But to show how well vaccination is attended to in that city, it may be stated as a remarkable fact that of these deaths only 184 were of children from 1 to 5, 24 from 8 to 15, and that 289 were from 15 and upwards—the latter large number being evidently immigrants who had come from countries where cow-pock inoculation was not so well looked after.

attacks the young and beautiful, will be found to have been the leading agent in swelling our annual bills of mortality. The following is the chronology of its annual ravages since 1848 :—

1848,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,111
1849,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,122
1850,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,945
1851,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,932
1852,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,983
1853,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,490
1854,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,350
							<hr/> 14,933

From the above Table, it appears that no fewer than 14,933 individuals have been carried off by consumption during the last seven years, or, annually, on the average of 2,133, being 1 in 168.84, or 0.59 per cent. of the mean population of 1851. It follows, therefore, that this distemper destroys regularly every year more than one half of the number which the cholera has carried off at each of its three visits to our city. That this disease has much increased in this locality since the close of the last century, there is no doubt; for while on examining the Bill of Mortality for 1775, I found that out of the population of 43,000, there had only 161 died of phthisis, or 1 in 267, there died last year 2,350 out of an assumed population of 396,000, or 1 in 168!

The present Tables of Mortality happily indicate a still growing desire on the part of the people in favour of

EXTRAMURAL BURIALS,

and it is well that it is so. Considering the number of urban church-yards which exist within this city, some of them in the very centre of its most busy marts, and all surrounded by the crowded habitations of the living, it is, indeed, full time that the eyes of the authorities and the people should be opened to the necessity of removing these plague spots. According to the present Bill, it appears that in spite of the greatly-increased mortality of the past year, almost all the urban churchyards exhibit a diminution in the number of burials, while in the case of Sight-hill, Eastern and Southern Necropolis, Dalbeth, and the Necropolis

itself, the burials have increased over those of the preceding twelve-month no less than 1,894.

It will be in the recollection of many, how much credit was taken by certain parties connected with the Corporation, about five-and-thirty years ago, for having at that period adopted the old system of cryptal burial, and that too under newly-built churches; these parties being apparently altogether ignorant of the fact that this mode of sepulture had been long before wisely banished from France, and even voted a nuisance in Rome, where it had its origin in the vanity of saint-denominated monks declaring their tombs to be the most efficacious shrines of devotion. It is to be hoped that this monkish system, at once so frightful and so insalubrious, and which, it is to be feared, must in Glasgow at least be attributed rather to a love of Mammon on the part of the living, than to any respect for the dead, may have at length got its death-blow through the establishment of the many garden cemeteries which have of late been established in the neighbourhood of the city, founded on the successful example of the Necropolis belonging to the Merchants' House, which all the world knows was the parent in this country of all our garden cemeteries. To me it is particularly gratifying to observe the change which is taking place in public sentiment on the subject of burial places for the dead; and I have now every hope that the time is not far distant ere the living will, with one accord, emulate the civilized nations of antiquity, by carrying forth their dead beyond the civic boundaries. As an encouragement to do so, let us only look to what is doing in London and throughout England; and if we carry our observation across the Atlantic, to that land of social progress, we shall find that the subject is there creating the deepest attention. In the city of Boston, for example—certainly one of the best administered towns in every respect in the American Union—we find that urban and cryptal burial is fast disappearing, and that public opinion has reached the point of making regulations which tend to the ultimate discontinuance of intramural interments. In the neighbourhood of that city, in fact there have already been established four beautiful cemeteries, embracing between four and five hundred acres, and affording ample space to bury the dead of the capital of Massachusetts and its vicinity for many generations to come, even should they follow out to the letter the wise and

appropriate example of Abraham. As a last word to our own authorities on this subject, perhaps I may be pardoned when I urge on them to use their best endeavours not only to discourage as far as possible any interments in St. David's and Blackfriars' church-yards—which, fortunately, many of the proprietors seem already to be doing—but likewise to obtain Parliamentary powers for shutting up those other generators of plague and pestilence situated amid the crowded localities of Anderston, Calton, and Bridgeton. Far be it from me, however, to wish to disturb the receptacles of the dead, or to see the ashes of our ancestors scattered or thrown aside. My plan is to leave every intramural cemetery intact, as future lungs to the city; to plant the surface with trees and shrubs, and to preserve the monuments as mementoes of the past. By this procedure, the health of the city, as well as the ashes of our forefathers, will be preserved. But if this step be not soon taken, both by the authorities and the citizens, the time is not far distant when it will be done by others; for let it never be forgotten that it was the disease which was engendered in Paris by the pestilential effluvia of crowded crypts and confined church-yards, that occasioned the removal of the remains of ten generations to the Catacombs, and where, strange to say, there now rests in that vast ossuary the bones of two or three millions of human beings!

Before taking leave of the Mortality Bill, it is only right once more to call attention to

PAUPER BURIALS,

seeing that this is a matter which never fails to throw light on the social condition of the city. The following are the number of individuals connected with the different parishes, within the Bills of Mortality, which have been buried at the public expence during the year 1854 :—

City Parish,	2,075
Barony, &c.,	879
Gorbals,	94
Govan,	270
Infirmary,	246
	<hr/>
	3,564

Although during the preceding year the number was less by 670, yet, when the great increase in burials is taken into account, and especially when the presence of cholera is remembered, the addition is not so much as might have been anticipated. The following is a Table of pauper burials since 1848, with the per centage of those in reference to the whole burials :—

	Pauper Burials	Whole Burials.	Per Centage of Pauper Burials to Whole Burials.
1848,.....	4042	13,179	30·67
1849,.....	3577	13,731	26·05
1850,.....	2381	10,461	22·76
1851,.....	2802	11,829	23·68
1852,.....	2603	11,691	22·26
1853,.....	2894	15,288	18·93
1854,.....	3564	17,364	20·52

From the foregoing Table it appears that, in spite of the presence of so many concurrent causes to render pauper burials, during the last twelve months, more numerous than usual, the per centage to the deaths is only 20·52, being, with the exception of the year 1853, the lowest rate since 1848, at which period it was 30·67. This table likewise shows that there has been a growing improvement in the condition of the lower and poorer portion of the population since 1848, although it still certainly bespeaks the existence in Glasgow of either much poverty or great unscrupulousness in respect to charity. That the cost of more than a fifth part of the whole burials of the last twelve months should have been paid out of parochial funds, is a most striking fact, and one which calls for most careful surveillance and the most efficient control.

It may, perhaps, be remembered that following out a hint obtained from the Mortality Bill of Paris, I for the first time, in 1852, presented a Table of

THE DROWNINGS IN THE CLYDE,

within the boundaries of the City, which was deemed by many at the moment as no uninteresting addition to the death register of Glasgow. For the purpose of exhibiting how this matter stood in 1854, I have constructed the following Table, from returns kindly furnished to me by Dr. David Gibson, the Secretary of the Humane

Society, and Mr. Macfarlane, Superintendent of Police at the Harbour.

TABLE OF ACCIDENTS, SUICIDES, &c., WHICH HAVE OCCURRED CONNECTED WITH THE RIVER CLYDE, FROM RUTHERGLEN BRIDGE TO THE WEST END OF THE HARBOUR OF GLASGOW, FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1854, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1854 :—

	Accidents.	Suicides.	Saved.	Found Drowned.	Drowned.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Between Rutherglen and Victoria Bridges,..... }	26	17	25	9	18	64	31	95
Victoria Bridge and West End of Harbour,..... }	115	3	98	10	20	121	7	128
	141	20	123	19	38	185	38	223

From the above Table it appears that out of 161 cases of accident and attempts at suicide, there were 123 saved and 38 drowned, and in addition to these, there were 19 found drowned, making the whole drowned in the river 57.

In order to institute, as formerly, a proper comparison between Glasgow and Paris, with respect to those found dead on the streets or drowned in the river or canals, and which, in the French Capital, constitute the various unfortunates who are exposed for identification at the Morgue ; I again applied to our Superintendent of Police, Mr. Smart, and the following is a Table made up from his return :—

TABLE OF ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN FOUND DEAD ON THE STREETS, OR WHO DIED OUT OF DOORS, OR DROWNED, WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF GLASGOW, DURING THE YEAR 1854 :—

	Males.	Females.	DROWNED.		Died on Street.	Total.
			Canals.	Kelvin.		
Eastern District,.....	0	1	0	0	1	1
Western Do.....	3	0	2	1	0	3
Southern Do.....	1	1	1	0	1	2
Central Do.....	10	6	1	0	15	16
Northern Do.....	4	1	4	0	1	5
	18	9	8	1	18	27

From the foregoing Table, it will be noticed that there have been, during 1854, drowned in the canals 8, and in the river Kelvin 1 and that there have died in the streets 18, making in all 27; and if we add this number to those who have been drowned in the Clyde, we have a gross of 84, in precisely similar circumstances to those exposed in the Parisian Morgue. By comparing these figures with those of 1852, there appears to be a diminution of 19. In the *Annuaire* of 1855, I find that in 1853 there were placed in the Morgue 254 males and 51 females, making a total of 305; which, contrasted with the whole deaths in Paris for the same year, being 33,262, gives 1 to 109; and applying the same rule to Glasgow, where the deaths by drowning, &c., amount to 84, and contrasting these with the whole deaths, amounting to 16,356, shows 1 to 194. The result when contrasted with the population, exhibits—Paris, 1 out of 3,453; Glasgow, 1 out of 4,714.

Although it is almost useless to notice the returns of the

BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES,

as given in the annexed Tables, seeing they are so fallacious, still, in order to preserve the account for the last time, as it has hitherto been done, I have merely to say, that the whole baptisms as appearing in the Parochial and Catholic registers during the year 1854 amounted only to 8,735, the marriages reached 4,662, being an increase of baptisms over the preceding twelvemonth of 1,138, and of marriages, of 314. The following Table for the last seven years is given as a matter for future reference:—

Years.	Births.	Marriages.
1848,.....	6,076	3,010
1849,.....	6,097	3,564
1850,.....	6,836	3,778
1851,.....	7,561	3,929
1852,.....	7,920	4,160
1853,.....	7,597	4,348
1854,.....	8,735	4,662

On a former occasion, I endeavoured to prove by different calculations, that the births in Glasgow cannot be less than 13,000, which, considering the great mortality of last year, would do little to replace the last year's waste of life; and were it not for the

constant flood of immigration into the city, Glasgow would, instead of continuing a city of progression, be retrogressive in its population. In England, the rate of births is about 1 in 31 of the population; and strange to say that even this figure is influenced by the seasons. For example, the rate has been found to be higher in the first than it is in the last two quarters of the year, in the proportion of 34 to 31. If even the lowest rate were applied to this city, it would give 12,770; but it is quite well known that all manufacturing towns have more births than the country in general. In Paris, with a population of 1,053,262, the births were 34,049, in 1853, of which there were born—

At home—Legitimate,.....	21,812		
Illegitimate,	5,864		
	<hr/>	27,676	
In hospitals—Legitimate,.....	1,404		
Illegitimate,	4,969		
	<hr/>	6,373	
		<hr/>	34,049
The whole Legitimate births being.....		23,216	
Do. Illegitimate do.		10,833	
		<hr/>	34,049

But of these “out of marriage” births, there were—

Acknowledged afterwards,	3,012	
Not acknowledged,.....	7,821	
	<hr/>	10,833

It follows, therefore, that there was, in 1853, 1 birth to every 30·93 of the population of Paris, whereas throughout the whole of France there is only 1 birth to 34·12. It also follows that in the capital of France, 1 out of every 3·14 of all that are born are illegitimate, whereas throughout the whole of France there is only 1 born out of marriage to 13 who are born in marriage. With respect to what may be the precise annual number of illegitimate births in this city, it is impossible to say; but from what has been already stated by the Registrar-General in England as to such manufacturing towns as Wigan, &c., we much fear the amount here must be very considerable—an amount which presses itself on the notice of all connected with Parochial Boards, the Police, Houses of Refuge, and Prisons. In justice to the French capital, however, it may be observed that the illegitimate births are necessarily swelled by the large public hospitals, which are open not only to the denizens of Paris, but to the whole inhabitants of the country.

Having now disposed of the life and death statistics connected with Glasgow, let me next attempt to present you with an account of a few of the more striking articles which may be said to enter into what has been very appropriately denominated the "Commisariat" of a city. And, first of all, I shall give a statement of the number of cattle, exclusive of calves and pigs, passing through our

CATTLE MARKET

for the last two years respectively :—

1853.....	Oxen,	...	...	...	...	34,866	
„	Sheep,	...	...	...	...	96,578	
„	Lambs,	...	...	...	...	63,300	
						<hr/>	159,878
							194,744
1854.....	Oxen,	...	...	...	...	36,009	
„	Sheep,	...	...	...	...	114,780	
„	Lambs,	...	...	...	...	59,737	
						<hr/>	174,519
							210,528

It hence appears that while, during the last year the oxen have decreased to the extent of 1,143, the sheep and lambs have increased 14,641. Of the calves and pigs I have no record; but it is believed that while the former are very few, the latter may amount to from 180 to 200 a-week, or about 9,500 a-year.* So much for the animals passing through the live Cattle Market; let us now see how many of them are retained in Glasgow for immediate use. The following are the numbers of the

CATTLE SLAUGHTERED

in our *abattoirs* during the four last years respectively :—

	1851.		1852.		1853.		1854.
Oxen,.....	29,569	...	31,238	...	28,443	...	27,881
Calves,	4,443	...	3,667	...	2,564	...	2,004
Sheep,	72,589	...	80,205	...	74,818	...	94,027
Lambs,	50,499	...	48,252	...	36,813	...	44,098
Goats,	50	...	38	...	55	...	36
Pigs.....	5,157	...	5,212	...	4,912	...	4,633

* The *Quarterly Review* of last autumn, in a most interesting article on the "Commisariat of London," gives the following statistical facts :—Total of live stock and meat brought to London in one year—Beasts, 483,388; Sheep, 2,140,392; Calves, 132,976; and Pigs, 159,012; and then of Poultry, &c.,—Fowls, 2 millions; Ducks, 350,000; Turkeys, 104,000; Hares, 100,000; and Rabbits, 1,300,000.

From the foregoing Table, it would appear that last year in oxen there has been a slight falling off, but when it is remembered that there is a growing increase in the weight of such animals brought to this market, it is more than probable that while the numbers are fewer, the weight slaughtered has been somewhat increased. It will be remarked, however, that if the oxen are reduced in number, the sheep have greatly augmented, there being 19,209 more slaughtered in 1854 than in 1853, and 13,822 more than any one year since 1851. I find also that with respect to the weight of sheep and lambs, there has been a vast and growing increase of weight, arising from cross-breeding and higher feeding, which it is not too much to say will amount to one-fourth more than the average of ten or twelve years ago. Besides, there is a greater number of English, and far fewer black-faced sheep brought to this market during these latter years, which will account for additional weight of mutton being consumed. With respect to the diminution of calves, this is more apparent than real—the greater number of the unfed calves being carried dead to Glasgow, while the highest fed veal is brought in that state from Dublin. Although this Table of cattle slaughtered in our *abattoirs* gives, therefore, a correct idea of the quantity of

FRESH BUTCHER MEAT

sold by our fleshers in the city, it by no means affords any notion of the whole quantity of meat that is consumed or disposed of in Glasgow. In 1851, in order to obtain some approximation to this, I applied to the several officers of the River Trust, railways, and canals, and after a pretty careful enquiry, found that there were no less than 19,798 tons of beef, bacon, hams, &c., brought into the city through those establishments. That this large quantity has not, since that period, decreased, I have every reason to believe; while at this moment the consumpt of fresh and salt butcher meat in Glasgow, after making all deductions for victualling of ships, and of supplying the outlying districts of the country, and even surrounding towns and villages, cannot be less than forty-five millions of pounds weight annually, or about 113 lbs. to each inhabitant per annum, and which taken at 6d. per lb., shows that the annual consumpt of fresh and salted butcher meat in Glasgow is little short of £1,125,000.

If the above be a tolerable approximation to the consumpt of butcher meat, it is pretty certain that the consumpt of

BREAD,

if it has not much increased since 1851, has at least not diminished. At that period it was found, from a very careful calculation of the wheat and flour sold especially for the supply of the city and neighbourhood, that somewhat less than eight pounds of bread per week was then consumed by each individual in the district. At the present moment, I should be inclined to think that while the gross consumpt is maintained from the increase of population, there has been a decreased consumpt individually, arising from the increased price of the article, or say about seven pounds a week for each inhabitant of Glasgow, or an annual consumpt of upwards of 144 millions of pounds weight. This, however, is still a very large consumpt, when it is mentioned that, according to a statement made by the late Mr. Porter of the Board of Trade, founded upon returns from various kinds of consumers, he calculated that some years ago each inhabitant of London consumed annually $333\frac{1}{16}$ lbs. On the assumption that the quantity of bread consumed in Glasgow and neighbourhood amounts to 144 millions of pounds weight, then the cost of this staff of life will, taking the 4 lb. loaf of both qualities to be on an average 8d., the gross cost of this consumpt will be £1,200,000.

The next article of increasing consumpt in Glasgow is

FRESH FISH,

which, before the introduction of steamers and railways, was both very rare and expensive. At present the quantity consumed is very large, as may be gathered from the following returns of what was brought to the City last year by the river and railways, and for which returns I am indebted to the officers of these establishments. I shall first give the monthly detail of the fish imported at the harbour during the year 1854, as it exhibits the period of the year when the largest amount came to this market, the period being the months of June, July, and August, when the

fresh herrings are chiefly brought from the western lochs and west coasts :—

January,	49 Tons.
February,	74
March,	92
April,	55
May,	84
June,	319
July,	761
August,	649
September,	220
October,	144
November,	125
December,	82
	<hr/> 2,654 Tons.

From the above table it will be observed that there was imported into the harbour of fresh fish ... 2654 tons.
 By the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, 453 tons.
 By South Western Railway, 260 tons.

Hence the whole fish brought to Glasgow, last year, was 3,367 tons, or 7,542,080 lbs., which, at the rate of 3d. per lb., amounts to £94,276.

Of the many articles connected with the Glasgow commissariat, passing through the Bazaar, I shall first call attention to the quantity of

C H E E S E

taken to the Public Weigh-House situated therein.

The following is the quantity weighed during the several quarters of the year 1854 :—

	No.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
January, February, and March.....	13,259	186	16	1	20
April, May, and June.....	13,637	208	18	2	7
July, August, and September.....	15,980	264	0	0	6
October, November, and December...	28,858	441	2	3	21
In all.....	71,734	1100	17	3	26

These figures, however, only give a partial view of the quantity of cheese sold or consumed in Glasgow, a great part of which,

since the abolition of the ladle dues, does not now, as formerly, pass through this market, but is carried direct to the various shops in the city. With respect to a second article passing through the Bazaar, I would next call attention to

ONIONS,

the supply of which, of late years, has been chiefly derived from London and Rotterdam, and is generally confined to a period from 1st August till 31st December. During that time it appears that there were 918 tons of this most useful esculent sold within the precincts of the Bazaar, and which, at the average price of £7 per ton, shows a gross value of £6,426. And with respect to a third set of articles passing through the same wholesale market-place, I mean

FRUIT,

It may be stated that from the 1st of July to the 31st December last there have been delivered in the Bazaar for sale 19,206 packages of apples, pears, plums, cherries, gooseberries, and currants, over head about 56 lbs. each, or in all 1,075,536 lbs., the greater part of these having been brought from France and Holland, and the remainder chiefly from England and Ireland. It may be also mentioned that from the 1st August to the 31st December last there have been delivered for sale in the same wholesale market-place 1,550 hogsheads or tierces of apples, which, taken at the moderate average of 8 cwt. each, gives a gross weight of 620 tons of apples which were chiefly brought from Ireland. Although this must appear a very large amount of fruit sold in Glasgow, still it is not at all equal to former years, there being no Scotch fruit this year at the market at all, the crop in almost all fruit-growing countries having been deficient.

While we can thus give some slight idea of what chiefly enters into the alimentation of Glasgow, it is far more difficult to obtain any precise data for arriving at the amount of

WINE, BEER, AND SPIRITS

consumed within its precincts and suburbs. Much has been said

both here and elsewhere respecting the drunkenness of this city, founded on the very equivocal formula of police returns, and on the still more deceptive observations either of teetotal abettors, or, what is worse, of determined detractors. The extent of drinking, however, as supposed by such individuals, is not to be measured either by the hundreds of miserable wretches whose faces become as household gods in our police offices, or by the mistyled statistics which have been got up for the nonce by those who look upon all fermented liquors as poison and ruin to all who taste them. The plain facts are these—that while there are about 250,000 gallons of foreign and colonial spirits, a very small quantity of wine, and a comparatively (to England) smaller quantity of porter, ale, and beer, drank throughout the whole breadth and length of Scotland, there is however, unfortunately, in accordance with the almost universal taste of the Scottish people, little less than seven millions of gallons of whisky consumed annually within the limits of our northern kingdom.* When this last beverage is measured by the whole mouths in Scotland who might take or reject it, the average quantity available for each amounts to 2·4 gallons annually, or a trifle more than a quarter of a gill per day to every man, woman, and child in the kingdom. If, therefore, we look at the consumption of spirits in this *diffused* light, it certainly does not appear so great as some imagine, more particularly when it is recollected that little else of an exhilarating kind is made use of by the great bulk of the middle and working classes. Limiting, however, the number of drinkers to a third part of the gross population, the amount consumed by this third is at once raised to 7·2 gallons per annum, and which gives a daily consumpt to each consuming individual of 0·63 parts of a gill—a quantity, also, by no means prodigious, when the consumpt of porter and beer alone in London is remembered, amounting, by a late statement in the *Quarterly Review*, “to 1,614,675 barrels, or nearly a thousand millions of tumblers per annum;” or when the more striking fact is mentioned, that in Paris, where scarcely a tipsy man is to be seen, it is shown, by the *octroi* returns, that on an average each inhabitant consumes 24·3 gallons of wine, 1·2 of alcohol, 0·3 gills of cider, and 2 gallons

* In 1852 the quantity of whisky consumed in Scotland was 6,841,063 gallons at proof.

of beer!* That Glasgow consumes more spirits in proportion to its inhabitants, I do not believe; for while the vice of drunkenness is perhaps fully as much exhibited by those composing the substratum of our labouring, or rather idle community, than elsewhere, yet the quantity consumed by the large body of respectable mechanics, and by the middle and higher classes, is considerably less. Assuming, however, that we are right in our belief, and assuming again that a like quantity is consumed in Glasgow as in other parts of Scotland, then it follows that the consupt of whisky annually taking place within the limits of our population of 396,000 amounts to about 950,000 gallons at proof, which, taking the profits of dealers and retailers into account, may cost the consumer at least 13s. per gallon, and if so, will hence amount to an annual charge against this community of £617,500.

The next subject connected with the social condition of Glasgow, to which I would advert, is the consupt of what may be justly termed the necessary luxuries of life. I allude to

TEA, SUGAR, AND MOLASSES.

In the able and instructive circular of Messrs. W. Connal & Co. I am happy to find, in the face of many difficulties and disturbing causes, which have arisen during the last year, that the consumption of these universally necessary articles of every-day use has increased. The following Abstract will speak for itself:—

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Tea,.....	2,448,902 lbs.	2,570,744 lbs.	2,956,125 lbs.	3,008,208 lbs.
Sugar,	37,595 tons.	41,664 tons.	39,704 tons.	48,559 tons.
Molasses,...	19,672 tons.	20,506 tons.	25,343 tons.	25,020 tons.

From the foregoing Table, it appears that there has been an increase in the consumption of tea during the last over the present year of 52,083 lbs. ; and when the consupt of 1854 is com-

* It is a curious fact, that while the whole wine consumed in the United Kingdom exceeds by a very little six millions of gallons, the consupt of wine alone in Paris, in 1853, amounted to 27,571,156 imperial gallons.

pared with that of 1851, the increase amounts to no less than 559,306 lbs. With respect to sugar, the increase during the last year has been 8,855 tons; while there has been a decrease in molasses of only 323 tons.

Having now glanced at some of the leading articles of our "commissariat," let me next refer to one or two of our domestic peculiarities, and first of all I would call attention to the number and rental of the

HOUSES AND PLACES OF BUSINESS,

limiting, however, these to the number situated within the municipal boundaries, the population of which, at the present time, may be fairly assumed to be 365,000. The following is a comparative Table for three periods of the gross number of dwelling-houses, shops, warehouses, and other possessions within these limits :—

1845	Distinct Possessions,	65,028;	Gross Rental,	£866,150
1850	"	"	76,034	" 1,017,362
1854	"	"	80,304	" 1,167,842

From the above Table it appears that the distinct possessions in Glasgow have increased 15,276 since 1845, and 4,270 since 1850; while the gross rental has also increased between the first and last period, £301,692; and since 1850, £150,480. The following detailed statement of the gross number and rental of dwelling-houses, shops, warehouses, and other possessions within the municipal and parliamentary city of Glasgow, for the year from Whitsunday, 1853, to Whitsunday, 1854, has been kindly furnished to me by our intelligent surveyor, Mr. Donaldson :—

OCCUPIED.

Dwelling-houses and other premises occupied in connection with Dwelling-houses,	68,916	£634,896
Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, and other places of business; Public Works, &c.,	9,754	510,157
	<u>78,670</u>	<u>1,145,053</u>

UNOCCUPIED.

Dwelling-houses and other premises occupied in connection with Dwelling-houses,	1,285	13,673
Shops, Warehouses, Counting-houses, Public Works, &c.,	349	9,216
	<u>1,634</u>	<u>22,889</u>

Number of Possessions occupied,	78,670	1,145,053
„ „ unoccupied,	1,634	22,889
	<u>80,304</u>	<u>£1,167,942</u>

By comparing the above statement with the one which was presented in 1851, I find there has been an increase in the occupied dwelling-houses since that year of 5,482; of shops and warehouses, and other places of business, and of public works, &c., of 652; while the rental of the former has increased £56,039, and of the latter £54,377. With respect to the unoccupied houses, there is a decrease of them in 1854, when compared with 1851, to the extent of 723, and of unoccupied shops, &c., of 371; while the rental of the whole unoccupied property in 1854 is less by £26,646. The following Table will exhibit the comparative numbers of dwelling-houses in three different classes of rentals in 1851 and 1854:—

	1851.	1854.	Increase.
Total Dwelling-houses at £5 & und.	35,791	36,245	454
„ Above £5 and under £10..	14,748	17,659	2,911
„ At £10 and upwards,.....	14,963	16,297	1,334

From the above, it appears that the greatest increase is to be found in houses between £5 to £10, which seems to indicate an improving condition in the habitations of the working classes.

Among the social peculiarities of Glasgow, although the growing number and increasing comforts of the houses of all are sufficiently obvious in the foregoing statement, there is, assuredly none so remarkable as its great and increasing consumpt of

WATER,

Especially when it is remembered that, prior to the year 1806, the city depended chiefly for its supply on twenty-nine public wells, and a few private pumps. As this is a matter which peculiarly addresses itself to the Corporation at the present moment, I may, perhaps, be pardoned for entering a little more into detail than otherwise might be deemed necessary. And, first, confining myself to the north side of the river, which is wholly supplied by the Glasgow Water Company, I find that, during the last twelve months, upwards of 12 millions of gallons per day have been sent into this

part of the city, which, assuming the population supplied to be about 300,000, and deducting from the supply one-sixth for what is used for trade purposes, leaves ten millions of gallons, exclusive of the waste arising from washing of pipes, &c., or 33 gallons a day for each inhabitant. The following Table will show the supply furnished during the summer months of 1854, which no doubt exhibits a larger consumpt than otherwise might have taken place, had cholera not been among us, which necessarily occasioned a greater waste of water :—

In June, 1854,	364,363,000	gallons, or per day,	12,145,000
July, „	370,812,000	„ „	11,961,000
Aug., „	369,658,000	„ „	11,924,000
Sept., „	365,937,000	„ „	12,197,000
Oct., „	372,818,000	„ „	12,026,000

With such an immense supply, it may be asked how and to whom is it distributed; and although I have not the means of answering this question for the year just closed, the following detailed survey, made by the Glasgow Water Company's officers in the year 1851-52, will afford an appropriate reply :—

Houses, the inhabitants of which derive their supply of water from common taps erected in the courts or closes formed by such houses, ...	24,481
The number of such taps erected by the owners of property, 1,233. Since erected by the Police, 155 : Total,	1,388
Number of Houses, the access to which is by common stairs, in which the inhabitants draw water from taps placed in these stairs, at the level of their respective houses,	5,406
Number of Dwelling-houses into which pipes are laid for the use of each family,	19,637
Total number of Dwelling-houses in 1851-52,	50,912

In the above enumeration, every separate dwelling is considered a house.

Houses having Plunge Baths,	2,741
„ Shower Baths,	3,216
„ Water-Closets,	7,480
Water-Closets common to the occupants of more houses than one, ...	410
Houses having 1 Water-Closet, 6,842 No. of Water-Closets,	6,842
„ 2 „ 386 „ „ „ ..	772
„ 3 „ 211 „ „ „ ..	633
„ 4 „ 36 „ „ „ ..	144
„ 5 „ 7 „ „ „ ..	35
„ 6 „ 2 „ „ „ ..	12
Total number of Water-Closets,	8,438

Baths—Houses having 1 Plunge Bath, 2,705	No. of Plunge Baths, ...	2,705	
" 2 " 36	" 	72	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
	2,741	2,777	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Houses having 1 Shower Bath, 3,180	No. of Baths,	3,180	
" 2 " 36	" 	72	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Houses,	3,216	Baths,	3,522

TABLE OF HOUSE RENT, BY WHICH THE CHARGE FOR WATER IS REGULATED,
AND THE ACCOMMODATION FOR SUCH CHARGE.

	House Rent.	Water Charges.	No. of Houses	Baths.		Water closets.	
				Plunge.	Shower.	Public.	Private.
	£5 5 0	£0 6 0	739	...	30	5	34
	5 10 0	0 6 5	1252	...	...	8	1
	5 15 0	0 6 9	425	...	1	4	1
	6 0 0	0 7 0	3274	1	2	46	9
	6 5 0	0 7 3	82	...	...	2	...
	6 10 0	0 7 7	2057	...	1	99	19
	6 15 0	0 7 10	308	...	2	12	1
	7 0 0	0 8 2	2054	2	2	79	50
	7 5 0	0 8 5	82	...	...	8	...
	7 10 0	0 8 9	674	...	31	50	67
£7 10s. & under,	... ..	... ..	10,947	3	69	313	182
	7 15 0	0 9 0	96	...	13	4	21
	8 0 0	0 9 4	853	...	14	11	98
	8 5 0	0 9 7	36	...	14	...	16
	8 10 0	0 9 11	281	1	4	3	51
	8 15 0	0 10 2	27	...	...	...	1
	9 0 0	0 10 6	778	...	6	10	87
	9 5 0	0 10 9	8	...	...	...	2
	9 10 0	0 11 1	310	1	2	2	29
	9 15 0	0 11 4	50	...	...	2	9
	10 0 0	0 11 8	856	3	1	14	146
£7 15s. to £10.,	... ..	... ..	3295	5	54	46	460
	15 0 0	0 17 6	3149	71	195	32	1722
	20 0 0	1 3 4	1590	236	348	8	1346
	25 0 0	1 9 3	756	272	309	7	686
	30 0 0	1 15 1	761	370	403	4	726
	35 0 0	2 0 11	429	239	254	...	410
	40 0 0	2 6 9	466	292	319	...	458
£15 to £40,.....	... ..	... ..	7151	1480	1828	51	5348
Above £40,.....	... ..	... ..	1508	1253	1265	...	1490
Total,.....	... ..	... ..	22901	2741	3216	410	7480

Perhaps there is nothing which will give a better insight into

the general domestic comfort of the City of Glasgow than a careful consideration of the above statement of the water distribution, and the appended table of houses with the water accommodation which, even at the lowest rate of rent, many of them possess. That there should be 5,957 plunge and shower baths, and 7,480 water-closets in private houses on the north side of the Clyde alone, is certainly what no other city in the world can lay claim to, while it is still more extraordinary to learn that these luxuries are to be found in not a few houses even at the low annual rent of £5 5s., and that too for a charge of only six shillings a-year!

So much for the water furnished to the citizens on the north side of the Clyde, let us now look at what is done by the Gorbals Gravitation Company for the inhabitants on the south side of the river. From a return with which I have just been favoured by the Secretary, I find that the average daily twenty-four hours' consumpt, during 1854, was 527,389 cubic feet, or 3,296,181 gallons, of which 175,796 cubic feet is applicable to Railways, Manufactories, Cattle, &c., leaving 351,593 cubic feet for domestic purposes, which for a population of 80,000 persons (the population which this Company at present supplies) is about 27 gallons for each individual daily. The following is a note, as nearly as it can be ascertained, of the number of baths supplied by the Gorbals Company:—

Number of houses having Plunge Baths,	...	...	...	325
„ „ „ Shower Baths,	...	...	...	356
„ „ „ Water-Closets,	...	...	...	3676
„ of Water-Closets common to the occupants of more houses than one,	...	...	...	134

Adding then together the water supplied by both companies, it will be found that the daily supply sent into Glasgow and its suburbs, amounts to about 15,300,000 gallons, and what is still more remarkable, that there exists within the boundaries of the City, no fewer than 6,638 plunge and shower baths, and 12,114 water-closets in private houses.

If the quantity of water sent in by the two Companies which at present supply Glasgow, be to the extent I have indicated, then it is quite certain that there is not a capital in the world where a greater consumpt or a greater waste of this first

element of life takes place than in Glasgow. In London, the seven companies which supply that mighty metropolis with water, only send in forty-four millions of gallons daily, while the metropolis of France, at the utmost, can only distribute at present about twenty millions of gallons—a quantity by no means commensurate with the wants of that great and growing city. With a view to change the whole system of water supply, it has just been proposed to the Prefet of the Seine, in a valuable “*Memoire sur les Eaux de Paris*,” to bring in their supply from the sources of the river *Somme* upon gravitation principles. The project is a bold one, and can only be attained at a vast cost; but under the present energetic government, nothing seems too mighty to be accomplished. As a matter of some interest to many in this city, it may be mentioned that the whole supply of water from all sources reserved for Paris is 7,390 *pouces d'eau*. But the actual distribution of the waters of the Canal d'Oureq is only one half of the reserved quantity, say 2,600 *pouces*, the *pouce* or inch being equal to 19,195 litres per day, and consequently the quantity distributed is only equal, as previously stated, to twenty millions of gallons.* The number of houses in Paris amount to 31,500, with, on an average, 32 persons to each house, and the houses supplied with water, by having pipes laid into them, are only 6,229. The average quantity of water furnished to each house per day being 1,444 litres, or very nearly ten gallons for each inhabitant in such houses. But the average quantity of water furnished to the whole city (one-fifth of the surface of which is above the level of the distributing reservoirs of the several sources) amounts only to 750 litres per day to each house, or to $5\frac{1}{6}$ gallons per individual. The houses not furnished with pipes, and those which are above the level to which the water will flow, derive their supply of water from “*Bornes fontaines*,” or common wells, from whence it is carried into the houses. It thus appears that between the *Fontaines Monumentales* and the purposes of trade and police, about three-fourths of the volume of water is consumed, and that little more than one-fourth is used for domestic purposes. What a contrast does this state of things present in favour of Glasgow, where, if the water is not of the purest quality, it is at least in abundance! It is to be

* *Un ponce fontainier* gives, in 24 hours, 19,195 litres, or about 20 cube metres.

hoped, however, by going to another and a better source, that that last objection may be obviated. From the figures now presented of past and present consumpt of water in Glasgow, it appears quite plain that the supply of the city is becoming more and more onerous, the increase in the course of even four years being 3,300,000 gallons—an incrase, be it remembered, far greater than the increase of population, although this consumpt, perhaps, may have been accelerated during the past twelvemonth by the presence of cholera.

If the city has thus exhibited a growing demand for water, it has likewise exemplified an increasing taste for light. It is only thirty-seven years since the first Gas Company was formed in Glasgow, the town previous to that period being dependant, like all other places, on oil or candle. The increase in the use of this economical agent, and which called for the establishment of another Company in 1843, has of late years been prodigious. In 1840, for example, the quantity of

G A S

consumed in Glasgow and its suburbs was only 173 millions of cubic feet, whereas during the years 1849-50 it was 450 millions, while during the years 1853-54 it reached the enormous consumpt of nearly 589 millions of cubic feet, which shows a per centage of increase on the first nine years of 160, and on the last five years of 130. When it is considered that this now great necessary of life is obtained from our own soil and from our own neighbourhood, perhaps the cost will be less grudged. From all I can learn the average cost to all consumers may be fairly stated at 4s. per 1,000 cubic feet, and which, at the present rate of consumpt, will amount annually to £117,800.*

Advancing as the City has been in various social and domestic luxuries during the last fifty years, there is one which, within a very short time, has made a prodigious stride, and that is the use,

* The number of street lamps lighted by the police in 1854, within the city and suburbs, amounted to 7,500.

on the part of the inhabitants, of comfortable vehicles. The following is a statement of the

CARRIAGES IN CITY AND SUBURBS FOR THE YEAR 1854.

Four-wheel Carriages, with one or more horses,	185	
Four-wheel Carriages, with one horse,	198	
Four-wheel Carriages, with two or more ponies,	8	
	<hr/>	391
Carriages with less than four wheels, drawn by one horse,	576	
Carriages with less than four wheels, drawn by one pony or mule,	21	
	<hr/>	597
In all, paying duty,		988
Public Carriages, Cabs, &c., licensed in Glasgow in the same year,	192	
And the number of Omnibuses,	46	
Making the total of public Carriages licensed for hire to be	<hr/>	238
Carriages in all,		<hr/> 1,226*

It will be apparent that the numbers which pay duty as public conveyances, must be even greater than here stated, for the law does not impose any additional license duty on persons who have more than 15 carriages, the carriages kept beyond that number by at least four parties in the town are, therefore, not included.

Scarcely a century has elapsed since a private carriage was first kept in Glasgow. In 1752 the first chariot was started by Mr. Allan Dreghorn, timber merchant, which was made by his own workmen; and for several years thereafter there were no others belonging to citizens. In 1832, the number of private and public carriages belonging to the city and suburbs was 402, of which there were 201 private carriages (114 of those having four wheels, and 87 two wheels), with 61 stage-coaches, and 140 hackney carriages. And although the system of railway conveyance has almost altogether destroyed stage-coaches, and seriously interfered with posting, the increase of 824 which has taken place in all sorts of carriages connected with the city since that very modern period is certainly extraordinary.

So much for the domestic comforts and peculiarities of Glasgow; let us now look for a moment to our Trade Statistics, as at once

* There are 4,075 horses *stabled* in Glasgow for which statute labour is paid.

illustrative of our present position and past progress. And first, let us turn to the

CUSTOM DUTIES AND REGISTERED SHIPS.

The following is the amount collected at this port, and of the ships (Glasgow property) registered at seven different periods during the present century.

Years.	Duties.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.
Jan. 5, 1801	£469 13 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
„ 1812	3,124 2 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	35	2,620
„ 1820	11,000 6 9	85	6,604
„ 1830	59,013 17 3	233	40,978
„ 1840	468,974 12 2	351	71,878
„ 1850	640,568 7 9	507	137,909
„ 1855	668,556 9 4	601	192,895

When the last years' customs' duties are compared with its predecessor, it will be found that the receipts have diminished £20,045 14s. 4d.; but this falling off may be accounted for by the reduction which took place in April last, upon the duties on tea, and from the refining of sugar in bond without payment of duty. With respect to the registered ships, there is an increase of these over 1853 of 40 vessels, and 10,000 tons. It will be observed from the above chronological account of the Custom-house revenues of Glasgow, that while there was almost nothing drawn at the commencement of the century, still, in little more than fifty years, they have progressively increased until they have reached £668,556, and that while there was not one registered ship belonging to this port in 1801, there are now no fewer than 601, with a tonnage of 192,895. Considering the numerous reductions which Free Trade measures made on the customs tariff, it is marvellous that such an amount should still be collected in this city.

Let us next refer to the progressive rise and present position of

THE RIVER AND HARBOUR,

which may be justly said to have contributed in the greatest degree to the importance and prosperity of Glasgow, and certainly have been the chief causes of attraction to the vast population

now concentrated on the banks of the Clyde. I need scarcely repeat, what almost every one knows, that previous to the beginning of the present century the river Clyde was only navigable for vessels of about 30 or 40 tons burthen, and that even so late as 1820, the available average depth of the river, at high water, during neap tides, was only nine feet, which admitted vessels drawing eight and a-half feet, whereas at the present moment, the available average depth at high water, during neap tides, is 19 feet; or what is perhaps more striking to mention, that while only one vessel arrived at the harbour of Glasgow in 1835, of 300 to 350 tons burthen, there arrived during the last year, 19 vessels of 1,000 tons and upwards. The following is the number of the sailing and steam vessels which arrived at the harbour of Glasgow, with their registered tonnage, during the years ending July, 1828, 1840, 1850, and 1854:—

Year.	Undr. 40 Tons.	40 to 60	60 to 80	80 to 100	100 to 150	150 to 200	200 to 250	250 to 300	300 to 350	350 to 400	400 to 450	450 to 500	500 to 600	600 to 700	700 & Up.
1828	2117	2847	4605	1399	213	20	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1840	3256	4286	3945	2975	922	326	171	284	107	118	90	2	4	0	0
1850	4319	2245	2894	3204	733	517	321	128	213	145	110	34	151	15	23
1854	5570	1922	3140	3715	1830	524	214	450	126	425	109	35	49	30	63

The whole number and tonnage arriving at the harbour of Glasgow during the same period were as follows:—

Years.	Sailing Vessels.		Steam Vessels.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1828	4,405	214,315	7,100	481,946
1840	5,337	271,942	11,149	894,387
1850	5,857	391,033	9,195	873,159
1854	6,322	504,008	11,880	1,090,804

From the foregoing Table, it will be remarked that during the last four years there has been an increase in sailing vessels frequenting the harbour of 465, and of tonnage of 112,975; and in steam-vessels of 2,685, and of tonnage of 217,645. The progress and present condition of the river and harbour, however, are probably best exhibited by the following abstract of the Revenue of the Trust, which I shall give, by way of contrast, at six different periods:—

In 1800 the Revenue was	£3,319	16	1
1820	6,328	18	10
1830	20,296	18	6
1840	46,481	1	9
1850	64,243	14	11
1854	86,580	5	11

In the progressive, and during the last few years most rapid increase of the income of this Trust, may be said to be mirrored the palpable progress of Glasgow. The increase of income, in little more than fifty years, has been nearly thirty fold, while during even the last four years, the increase is £22,336 11s., being more in one twelvemonth than the whole revenue amounted to, only twenty-four years ago!

If the history of the river and harbour most strikingly exhibits the progress of the city, that progress is equally well exemplified in the chronological advance of

THE POST-OFFICE.

The following is a statement of the number of letters delivered during one week in July, in 1850, 1852, and 1854 :—

In 1850,	...	...	...	...	111,504
1852,	...	...	...	...	144,062
1854,	...	...	...	...	186,639

which shows an increase in four years of 75,135 letters in one week. As an illustration of the difference in the deliveries in each month of the year, I give the subjoined Table, being the number of letters in one week of each month in 1854.

January,	...	...	...	...	187,575
February,	...	...	...	...	224,745
March,	...	...	...	...	186,341
April,	...	...	...	...	192,413
May,	...	...	...	...	192,232
June,	...	...	...	...	193,933
July,	...	...	...	...	186,635
August,	...	...	...	...	191,237
September,	...	...	...	...	210,449
October,	...	...	...	...	202,882
November,	...	...	...	...	191,062
December,	...	...	...	...	200,217
					<hr/> 2,359,721

Money-Orders Issued and Paid during the Quarter ending 30th June, 1850 and 1854 :—

1850—Issued, ...	16,708	...	£29,752	9	0
“ Paid, ...	17,517	...	33,851	0	2
	<u>34,225</u>	...	<u>£63,603</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>
1854—Issued, ...	17,820	...	32,948	12	2
“ Paid, ...	20,557	...	41,531	9	4
	<u>38,377</u>	...	<u>£74,480</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>

Here also is evidence of a great advance being made in the course of four years—the quarter of 1854 being £10,876 12s. 4d. above that of 1850 ; while the number of transactions at the same periods shows an increase in favour of the last year of 4,152. The number of officers at present employed in the Post-office are—

Clerks.	Stampers.	Newspaper Sorters.	Letter Carriers.	Porters.	Bag Collector.	Railway Messengers.
36	8	4	70	2	1	3

After the Post-office, nothing is more fitted to illustrate the social condition and substantial progress of Glasgow than the history of its

NATIONAL SAVINGS' BANK,

which, during a career of only eighteen years, has not only received sums to the extent of £3,125,168 11s. 8d., and repaid of these, £2,640,422 17s. 7d., but has credited depositors with interest to the extent of £19,131 14s. 10d.; and had, at the close of the last year, an accumulated deposit of £659,460 10s. 4d. The results of the last twelvemonths' transactions, in spite of great commercial depression, and greatly enhanced value of the necessaries of life, shew a total increase of £26,013 2s. 2d. During the past year, no fewer than 87,100 deposits have been made, of which number, 73,645 were in sums varying from one shilling to five pounds. In the same period, 9,784 new entrants joined the bank, among whom will be found 1,086 domestic servants, 2,918 mechanics, 871 labourers, and 1,001 minors under 15 years of age. When the total funds belonging to the bank in 1850 and 1854 are compared, it will be found that an addition of no less a sum than £201,874 8s. 8d. has been made to the savings in this city.

In the history of the Industries of Glasgow, there is assuredly none that is of such modern date, or which has made such rapid progress as that of

STEAMBOAT BUILDING AND MARINE ENGINE MAKING

connected with the Clyde. From the first start of the little Comet in 1812, till 1820, there were at the most only one or two river steamers launched yearly, and of a tonnage so small as scarcely to be worth notice, at least when considering an industry such as that to which steamboat building has since attained. About that period, however, this manufacture got a new impulse, and began at once fairly to develop itself; and the following Table will best illustrate its progress from that time till 1853 :—

Year.	No. each Year.	Every Five Years.	Tons each Year.	Every Five Years.
1821	6	16	792	1609
1822	4		337	
1823	—		—	
1824	3		175	
1825	3		305	
1826	11	22	1332	2591
1827	—		—	
1828	3		124	
1829	4		595	
1830	4		540	
1831	2	41	194	6593
1832	6		728	
1833	3		306	
1834	10		1837	
1835	20		3528	
1836	13	53	2078	11030
1837	8		2023	
1838	11		2010	
1839	10		1845	
1840	11		3074	
1841	9	35	7768	14512
1842	7		1973	
1843	5		1157	
1844	12		3038	
1845	2		576	
				36,335
1846	17	132	7125	66935
1847	26		16999	
1848	34		12409	
1849	23		11798	
1850	32		18604	
1851	42	206	27724	103,270
1852	78		52945	141,713
1853	86		61044	
				244,983

From the foregoing Table, it appears that the steamboat building on the Clyde, during the five years from 1846 to 1850, was nearly equal to what it had been during the whole of the twenty-five preceeding years; and what is still more remarkable, that during the years 1851 to 1853 there was 38,443 more steamboat tonnage built on the Clyde, than during the whole period from the commencement of steamboat building till 1850. The number of tons, from 1821 to 1850, was 103,270, whereas from 1850 to 1853, it reached 141,713, while the value of each ton of the latter shipping was very much increased, from the advanced price of wages, wood, and iron.

Of the number of steam-vessels which have been launched and completed during the last twelve months in the several ports of the Clyde, a perfect and complete account has not yet been obtained; but I am led to believe that these have considerably increased beyond those of former years, and are all of a far larger tonnage. One thing however is pretty certain, that a more than ordinary number of vessels was either on the stocks, or had been contracted for in March last, than ever had been known in any previous period; for by a return which I believe is substantially correct, and which last year appeared in the *Daily Mail*, I find that there were at that time 32 shipbuilders on the Clyde, who had constructed or contracted for, in 1853-54, no less than 266 vessels, including both steam and sailing, having an aggregate tonnage of 168,000 tons, for which also marine engines were being, or had been made, of 29,000 horse power. The average of these vessels being 630 tons, and involving the enormous cost of nearly five millions sterling! The magnitude of this great Scottish industry may, however, be better appreciated when it is mentioned that during a period of twelve months, embracing the greater part of 1853, the tonnage of all vessels built in the ports of the Clyde was 64,114 tons, whereas the total tonnage of vessels built in London in 1853 was only 62,745, and in Liverpool, 45,682.

In connexion with the steamboat building, which of late years has been almost entirely of iron, I am led to consider the state and progress of the

PIG AND MALLEABLE IRON MANUFACTURE,

for which Glasgow forms the great nucleus and central mart in

Scotland; and although this great staple is but of modern origin in this district of the country, it has, during the course of the last few years in particular, attained a position among the manufactures of this city altogether marvellous. So recent even as the year 1830, there were only 16 blast furnaces around Glasgow, each producing an average of 2,500 tons of pig iron per annum, or a total of 40,000 tons; whereas, during the year 1854, there were 116 furnaces in blast, the vast majority of which are connected with the city, each producing an average of 6,500 tons, or a total of 754,000 tons. Taking the average price during the last year as at 79s. 8d., the gross value of the industry amounted to three millions of pounds. With respect to the manufacture of malleable iron in Scotland, that is even of more recent date; for although it was at a somewhat remote period unsuccessfully attempted at Wilsontown, it was not really till 1839 that it may be said to have been carried on in Scotland to any great extent, while no note of the quantity made appears to have been kept till 1845, when the production was estimated at 35,000 tons. During the past year the manufacture of malleable iron reached 110,000 tons, being even 10,000 tons less than the preceding year. The present annual value of this manufacture is £1,110,000.

During these four years bypast, there has, on the whole, been an increase of our

COTTON MANUFACTURES,

some pretty extensive new factories having been lately erected, although a few have also, unfortunately, been consumed by fire. In 1850, the number of spindles employed in cotton-spinning connected with, or dependent on Glasgow amounted to 1,683,093, and the cotton consumed amounted to about 45 millions of pounds, or 120,000 bales. At present the consumpt does not appear to be much above 1,900 bales per week. The number of power-looms in 1850 belonging to or connected with the city were 23,564, and produced the daily average of 625,000 yards of cloth; at this moment, there are about 26 or 27,000 power looms, and consequently the daily produce must be considerably greater. The number of persons employed in the cotton factories throughout Scotland, and which are all connected with this city, in 1850, were 8,797 males, and 27,528 females; total, 36,325; while the moving power was—steam, 71,005; water, 2,842.

If there be bright spots in the social condition of every city to admire, there are also dark ones to deplore; and Glasgow, like its neighbours, exhibits both. Let us now turn to a few of the latter: and first to the Return, just received from our chief superintendent of police, Mr. Smart, of

POLICE CRIME,

which at once exhibits its nature and extent during the year 1853.

NUMBER OF PERSONS BROUGHT BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES OF GLASGOW, IN
THE POLICE COURTS OF THE CITY, DURING THE YEAR 1853.

	Men.	Women.
* 1. Offences against the Person,	650	187
2. Do. Property, committed with violence,	106	25
3. Do. do. without do.,	2,196	1,804
4. Malicious offences against Property,	81	19
5. Forgery, and offences against the Currency, ...	20	30
	<hr/> 3,053	<hr/> 2,065
6. Drunk and disorderly,	5,750	1,236
† 7. Drunk and incapable,	3,415	258
	<hr/> 12,218	<hr/> 3,559

On comparing this return with that which was obtained in 1849, I find an increase, in the totals of men, of 513, and a decrease in those of women, of 13, or a nett increase of persons brought before the magistrates in four years of 500. But when the progressive population is taken into account, it will be found that this increase, though considerable, is not in proportion to the increase of population. I should have been better placed had I been able to contrast the police crime of 1849 with that of last year, rather than that of 1853, seeing that it must have necessarily thrown some light on the “vexed question” relative to the effects of what has been called “Forbes M’Kenzie’s Act;” but I find that the details are so multifarious, that it will not be possible for Mr. Smart to lay them before the public for some months to come. With respect to the numbers

* The apparent increase in this class is caused by an arrangement whereby all assaults, however trifling, are classified as offences against the person; formerly, they were counted as disorderly cases.

† The apparent increase here is accounted for by the fact, that during 1849—from want of accommodation in Cowcaddens, Central, and some of the other Offices, and from the state of the public health—nearly all persons brought in for drunkenness alone were turned out as soon as sober. This is not the case now.

put down as “Drunk and Disorderly,” in 1849 and 1853, there appears to be a diminution in favour of the latter of males of 1,073, and of females of 311; while under the category of “Drunk and Incapable,” there is an apparent increase of 1,727 males, and of fifty-eight females, for the year 1853: the whole increase in both categories of drunkenness being—in males, 654; and the whole decrease in females, 253. The cost to the community of the criminal portion of the city police, in 1849, was £24,816 19s. 2d., whereas, in 1853, it was £26,085 17s. 3d., being an addition, in four years, of £1,268 18s. 1d.; while the fines recovered were, in 1849, £3,583 1s. 4d., and in 1853, £3,708 13s. 9d., being an addition in favour of the latter of £125 12s. 5d.

Let us next turn to the

PRISONS

of our City and see the movement of these establishments at present and four years ago. The following was the state of the prisons of Glasgow on the 30th June of the years 1850 and 1854 respectively :—

	1849-50.			1853-54.		
	Males	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of Criminal Prisoners (Male and Female) in confinement, 1st July, 1849 and 1853,	470	285	755	315	250	565
Number received during year ending 30th June, 1850 and 1854,	2549	1572	4121	2353	1291	3644
Total number in Confinement,	3019	1857	4876	2668	1541	4209
Average daily Number,	418	299	717	328	246	574
Number of Civil Prisoners on 1st July, 1849 and 1853,... ..	17	1	18	12	—	12
Number received during years 1850 and 1854, ending 10th June,... ..	183	11	194	148	9	157
Total number in Confinement,	200	12	212	160	9	169
Average number of Debtors,	15	1	16	17	—	17
Total Number who have passed through Prison,	3219	1869	5088	2828	1550	4378

Average cost per head in 1850,	£14	6	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	; in 1854,	£17	0	10
„ Earnings „ „	2	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	2	14	5
Nett Cost per Head, ...	£11	19	11 $\frac{1}{4}$		£14	6	5

From the above table, it appears that the average daily number confined within the prisons of Glasgow during the years 1853–54, when compared with that of 1849–50, was less by 143, and that the whole number of the criminal and civil prisoners passing through the prison in the respective twelvemonths were—1850, 5,088, and 1854, 4,378—exhibiting a reduction in favour of the latter of 710. When the great increase which has taken place in the population of the city during that period is considered, these figures certainly indicate a very considerable falling off in crime.

In glancing over the above prison statement, it may very properly be asked what are the characteristics, particularly as to age, of its inmates? And this I shall answer by giving the following statement of the number of prisoners confined on 24th October last, under the following heads, which was kindly furnished me by its present intelligent governor, Mr. Stirling:—

	Males.	Females.	Both.
Number of persons confined under 16 years of age, ...	67	26	93
Number of Persons confined above 16 years of age, ...	283	201	484
Number of Persons confined above 16 years of age, who were in Prison under their present or previous convictions before they were 16,	68	34	102

From the foregoing statement, it appears that there were lately no fewer than 93 inmates of both sexes in the prison of Glasgow, all under sixteen years of age—the victims, it is to be feared, at first more of misfortune than of vice, but which the punishment of a prison, instead of bettering, I suspect, tended to render more wicked and irreclaimable. And when this record is more narrowly examined, sufficient proof will be found for holding the latter opinion, since out of the 484 adult captives, no fewer than 102 of these were convicted and in prison before they had reached even sixteen years of age! What a mockery on prisons as a mode of repressing juvenile delinquencies! The sooner, therefore, that our legislators look to something else as a substitute, the better; for, assuredly, the present mode has proved itself to be utterly ineffectual and effete.

Having thus seen what a cruel code and severe punishments have ineffectually done and are still as ineffectually doing for the suppression, at least, of juvenile crime, let us next look at what kindness and philanthropy have already accomplished here for

rescuing from ruin and for bringing those who may have only taken their first step in the career of idleness and vice, back to the path of industry and virtue. And the first of these, calling for special notice, are—

THE HOUSES OF REFUGE,

—the best conducted of all Asylums in the country, where the tender offspring of degraded parents, brought up in idleness and vice, and exposed to the crying necessities of hunger, and thereby easily induced to enter on a career of crime, have found instruction and a home, and where a few, at least, of the many children, rather of misfortune than of vice, have been arrested in their criminal course, and have been thus saved from that cruellest of all woes—that of becoming, through the punishment of a prison, additional victims of that melancholy mass of “dishonoured ones,” whom the conduct of a cold and un pitying world renders utterly irreclaimable. Of these houses there is one for boys and another for girls. In the former, there were 229 boys on the 1st January, 1854, 36 having been admitted during the past twelve months, and 43 having left the establishment. Of these 43, 25 were, at different periods of the year, sent to situations or otherwise disposed of; 5 went away irregularly, 3 died, and ten were sent to Canada. Touching what the future conduct of these 40 may be, it is as yet impossible to say; but if they only follow the course of those who have preceded them, there is little doubt about the result. The Directors state, in their last year’s Report, that as far as they could trace the history of the 126 who left the establishment during the last three years, 92 are doing well, 11 tolerably, 12 cannot be traced out, 5 died, and 6 have turned out bad. It appears also that of those sent regularly out of the house, only two cases have fallen into the hands of justice, and even of these two, one has already enlisted into the army, and the other has done well for the last six months. In short, the great majority have become good and useful members of society. The following are some of their occupations, viz.—19 sailors, 2 soldiers, 11 tailors, 13 shoemakers, 11 farmers, 2 mechanics, 3 ironfounders and moulders, 4 smiths, 5 message boys, 3 shop-boys, 3 brassfounders, 1 baker, 1 carver and gilder, 1 office-boy, and three carters. It is, perhaps, worthy of recollection that three of the sailor lads, saved from ruin in this House of Refuge,

were in the ship, the "Three Bells," when she rescued the crew of the San Francisco, and got prize-money. One of them gave his money to his father, another put it into the Savings' Bank, and all of them "got themselves rigged out in true sailor fashion." The *Female House of Refuge* contains two classes of persons, one that of *Magdalenes*, and the other of young girls who have either committed crime or have been in danger of falling into it. During the last years there were upon an average 204 daily in this asylum; and during the four years ending 30th June, 1854, 109 girls were sent out from the juvenile department. The following is the result of the conduct of these persons so far as it has yet been ascertained:—

Doing well,	61
Doing ill,	12
Doubtful,	9
Cannot be traced, but from the above data it seems fair to assume that the majority are doing well,	27
	<hr/> 109
The number of the juveniles on the books, 1st July, 1853, were	103
Admitted during the year ending 30th June, 1854,	54
	<hr/> 157
Discharged.—To Situations,	13
" " Relatives,	10
Unwilling to remain,	3
Died,	1
	<hr/> 27
Remaining 30th June, 1854,	130
A G E S W H E N A D M I T T E D .	
Under 10 years,	15
Between 10 and 14	110
Above 14	5
	<hr/> 130
In Prison or Police Office,	57
Not before a Magistrate, but brought to the House because ad- dicted to pilfering, &c.,	56
Brought because exposed to crime,	17
	<hr/> 130

The next philanthropic institution established within these few years, which, like the Houses of Refuge for juvenile delinquents, is calculated to provide a home and work for the houseless females liberated from prison, and thereby be a means of restoring them, after a certain term of probation, to society, is the small, and still private, establishment called

THE SHELTER,

which has at this moment 40 women within its walls. The majority

of its inmates have come direct from prison—a small number convicted for the first time having been sent by the Magistrates, as a reformatory measure, and not without success. Many of the women have been a year, and some two years, in the house. The establishment is under the care and patronage of the Glasgow Ladies' Association for Visiting the Female House of Refuge, North Prison, Infirmary, &c.; and from the report it appears that the inmates "live together in peace, and that every thing is conducted with the quietness and regularity of a private family." Several of those who have resided in the Shelter have already got situations; and of these a great majority are doing well.

The last of the philanthropic Institutions to which I would refer connected with juvenile vagrancy and delinquency, are the

INDUSTRIAL AND RAGGED SCHOOLS,

which have been in operation in this city since March, 1847, and which have proved themselves to be "an economical and efficacious method of relieving destitution, and preventing the growth of crime." The following is the present state of these establishments:—

In the School at 31st Dec., 1853,	...	...	155 boys,	85 girls.
Admitted during 1854,	...	...	119	56
			<hr/> 274	<hr/> 141
Left during 1854,	...	...	161 boys	75 girls
Remaining at 31st Dec., 1854,	...	...	113	66
			<hr/> 274	<hr/> 141

Those who left the school are accounted for as follows:—

Employment was found for	...	...	...	49 boys and 27 girls.
Removed or sent home to friends,	...	...	...	23 46
Deserted from School,	...	...	...	85 1
Died,	...	...	...	4 1
Remaining on Roll 31st Dec., 1854,	...	...	...	113 66
				<hr/>
				274 141

Of those remaining in School:—

Are natives of Scotland,	...	...	100 boys,	53 girls.
„ England,	...	...	3	1
„ Ireland,	...	...	10	12
			<hr/> 113	<hr/> 66

With respect to the education of these juveniles, it appears that :

50	boys	and	23	girls	are	able	to	read	tolerably	well.
63	„		43	„		„			imperfectly.	
75	„		33	„		learning	to	write.		

All the girls are taught sewing and knitting, the older ones being trained to domestic service. I am especially happy to find that a considerable number of young persons who have taken advantage of this institution are now filling respectable situations, and earning their own livelihood. The chief difficulty experienced by the Directors is the want of a compulsory power of detention, but which, it is to be hoped, will soon be obviated, when Mr. Dunlop's Act establishing reformatory schools is put into execution. With such a power, Ragged Schools would become most efficient accessories for checking vagrancy, repressing crime, and for improving the condition of neglected or ill-directed juveniles.

Having now shown what is doing for those who have fallen into evil ways, let me next advert to a rather modern Institution, which is well calculated to increase the comfort of the stranger working classes, and to preserve them from the dangers and diseases connected with overcrowded and ill-ventilated lodging-houses, and from the contamination incident to the questionable or vicious characters frequenting these ill-regulated habitations, generally opened too in the worst quarters of the City—

THE MODEL LODGING-HOUSE

for some years established in Greendyke Street, and which, last year, afforded one night's lodging, of a superior kind, and at a very cheap rate, to no fewer than 43,236 persons, being an increase over the preceding year of 2,732. The average nightly inmates, in 1854, was 118.

While this comfortable accommodation is afforded for the stranger who can pay, there is likewise the

NIGHT ASYLUM FOR THE HOUSELESS

who cannot, and which has for some years been always open for the poorest and most utterly destitute. From a Report now

before me, I find that the number of nights' lodgings in this Institution, for the last year, was 27,385, showing a nightly average of 75. On contrasting these figures with those of the preceding years' report, it will be found that there have been 308 fewer nights' lodgings afforded in 1854 than in 1853. This is a gratifying picture, and the more so, seeing that the number of inmates belonging to Ireland has greatly diminished, being one-half less than in the previous year.

The inmates, during the last year, consisted of 5,700 men, 3,548 boys, 14,824 women, and 3,313 girls. The great preponderance of female over male applicants of the adult classes is striking, and proves satisfactorily that the Institution is making provision chiefly for those who are the most needy and the most exposed to the evils attendant on the want of shelter for the night. While it cannot be denied that some are admitted for the sake of their ill-clothed and half-starved children that ought not, still the great majority of the female applicants consist of "apparently decent and deserted wives attended by children, and of young women, destitute for the time of homes and employment, and who, but for the shelter afforded, would not only be obliged to find their beds on stairs and closes, but at the same time be exposed to the greatest moral contamination."

As an adjunct to the House of the Houseless, is

THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,

an institution well worthy of the countenance and support of the public. There were 50 applicants admitted during the last year, the average number in the house being 35; and the proceeds of their work amounted to £446 3s. 8½d., the average earnings being £12 15s. It is pleasing to know from the Directors' Report that "of the 51 who have left the Institution, not fewer than 18 have gone to service; and a single case cannot be recorded in which their employers have been disappointed." The nett cost of both Institutions, irrespective of the interest on £3,800 of debt, and deducting the proceeds of the House of Industry, was only £667 7s. 4d.

The last subject connected with the gloomy aspect of Glasgow, to which I would now advert, is the

PAUPERISM

of the city and suburbs, and which, for the sake of contrast, is here presented as it was in 1850, and during the year that is closed. The following are the answers made to the queries sent to the several Inspectors of the Poor connected with the four parishes of Glasgow, Gorbals, Barony, and Govan—two of which are wholly within the municipality, and two are only partly within its jurisdiction:—

PARISH OF GLASGOW:—

	1850.	1854.
Number of Persons on Out-door Roll, year ending 1st August,	4,057	3,126
„ of Orphans on Out door Roll,	890	528
„ of Paupers in Poor-House,	884	955
„ Do. in Lunatic Asylum,	105	128
„ Do. in Deaf and Dumb Institution,	3	3
„ Do. in Asylum for the Blind,	0	1

PARISH OF BARONY:—

	1850.	1854.
Number of Persons on Out-door Roll, including those residing in other Parishes,	5,591	2,991
„ of Orphans on Out-door Roll,	366	348
„ of Paupers in Poor-House,	594	834
„ Do. in Lunatic Asylum,	160	116
„ Do. in Deaf and Dumb Institution,	8	9

PARISH OF GOVAN:—

	1850.	1854.
Number of Persons on Out-door Roll, including those residing in other Parishes,	696	535
„ of Orphans on Out-door Roll,	24	28
„ of Paupers in Poor-House,	222	388
„ Do. in Lunatic Asylum,	20	21
„ Do. in Blind Asylum,	1	2

PARISH OF GORBALS:—

	1850.	1854.
Number of Persons on Out-door Roll, including those residing in other Parishes,	371	290
„ of Orphans on Out-door Roll,	47	12
„ of Paupers in Poor-House,	0	10
„ Do. in Lunatic Asylum,	6	9

Comparative cost per head of the Out-door Poor on roll for year ended 31st December, 1854, exclusive of expenses of management :—

Parish of Govan,	£5 16 2
Do. Glasgow (year ended 1st August)	5 1 2
Do. Barony,	3 10 8
Do. Gorbals,	2 7 6

Comparative cost per head of Orphans, including clothing and school fees :—

Parish of Govan,	£6 19 6
Do. Barony,	6 14 0
Do. Glasgow,	6 11 9
Do. Gorbals,	4 0 0

Number of casual Poor receiving Relief during the past five years :—

	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Glasgow..	6138	5408	3428	1711	1809
Barony...	4859	3034	2908	1949	1907
Govan.....	...	1288	1385	1373	1694
Gorbals...	273	346	384	252	166

Feeling, as I honestly confess I have always done, that man in every position of life in which Providence may have cast his lot, must needs have some sphere of excitement or amusement, I cannot well sympathise with the sweeping attempt lately made by certain parties in power to put down every species of entertainment calculated particularly for the delectation of the lower classes—coarse and vulgar though that has sometimes been, and must ever be. I am, however, delighted to think that, amid this rather questionable procedure, there are other parties who, knowing the universal call of a common humanity for something more than purely intellectual occupation, have wisely attempted to discover some more worthy stimulants than what in their opinion are generally afforded throughout the city, and who, assuredly, have, in some degree, succeeded in their benevolent and philanthropic object, by opening up museums, gardens, &c., at a small payment

on entry. During the last year, for instance, the results of some experiments of this nature made for the

AMUSEMENTS OF THE WORKING CLASSES,

have proved most successful. To the three following interesting objects, the admission was fixed at the small charge of a penny:—

ANDERSONIAN MUSEUM.

Admitted during New-Year's Holidays, 1854, ...	8,351 persons.
„ „ Fair,	1,696 „
	<hr/> 10,047 „

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.

Admitted during the Fair Week, the following week, and the remaining Saturday afterwards of 1854, ...	24,822 „
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DIORAMA.

Admitted from 8th to 13th Jan., 1855, 6 clear days,	16,084 „
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The opening up of the Diorama of Hindostan for a penny to the working classes proved peculiarly successful. The place of exhibition was “crammed” night after night, and would have continued to be so, had the arrangements permitted its proprietor to remain a longer time in Glasgow; whilst the conduct of the crowded audience was most exemplary.

This is a happy step in the right direction, so far as addressing one of the senses, viz.—*seeing*; but might not the experiment be also judiciously tried on another, viz.—*hearing*? It is through the ear that Birmingham philanthropists have chiefly attempted worthily to amuse and interest the working classes; and I think we might take a leaf out of their book with no great discredit to ourselves. Of all the various amusements which appear at the present moment to excite even the most sated of the aristocracy, and to win the patronage of the middle classes, the most attractive seems to be music; and it is difficult to see why those in the more humble ranks of society should be debarred from the enjoyment of a pleasure for which man under every clime and under all circumstances seems peculiarly fitted.

In bringing this long and perhaps too minute Report on the more salient statistics of Glasgow to a

CONCLUSION,

I may, perhaps, be permitted to say that at few periods of our city's history were there ever more tokens of substantial progress visible than at the present moment; for while overtrading, and uncertainty arising out of the change from peace to war, have both for a time paralysed in some degree the manufacturing interest, and shaken the confidence of our mercantile men, we have only to look around on the many domestic and manufacturing mansions, and yet mightier works and factories which have lately risen, and are still rising in every quarter of the city—on the magnificent bridges lately completed, to unite more closely the once old city with its modern suburb—and in particular, on the extending Harbour and ever-deepening River—to feel, that around this once mere site of an ancient cathedral, with a population of scarcely twelve thousand at the commencement of the last century, a mighty amount of capital has been permanently invested for present and future benefit. And when we remember, too, that amid all the gloom engendered by commercial doubt, and mayhap of monetary difficulty, we have just seen merchants, manufacturers, shopkeepers, and even the labouring mechanics of Glasgow, raising £43,600 to soothe the sorrows of the widows, and alleviate the sufferings of those who are now fighting for the honour of the country and the liberty of Europe—do we not behold in those monuments of industry, and in this act of generous philanthropy, the most enlivening evidence that our city is yet destined to continue her onward and marvellous progress? With the hope and the prayer that such may be the case—in which I am certain every member of the municipality will most cordially unite—I have only to add that

I remain,

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN STRANG, LL.D.

A B S T R A C T

OF

THE GLASGOW MORTALITY BILL,

FOR 1854.

Estimated Population for the City and Suburbs, 396,000.

TABLE I.

ABSTRACT OF THE NUMBER OF BURIALS IN THE CITY AND SUBURBAN DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	BURYING PLACES.	In each Burying Place in 1854.	Total in each District in 1854.	In each Burying Place in 1853.	Total in each District in 1853.	Increase in 1854.	Decrease in 1854.	Increase in Districts in 1854.	Decrease in Districts in 1854.
CITY	Cathedral,.....	652	5,671	766	5,131	...	114	654	114
	Blackfriars' and St. David's,...	100		93		7	...		
	St. Andrew's Episcopal Chapel,	3		1		2	...		
	St. Mary's Catholic Chapel,...	310		267		43	...		
	Sighthill,.....	4,606		4,004		602	...		
	Total in City,.....								
GORBALS, {	Gorbals,.....	960	4,799	927	4,174	33	...	625	
	Southern Necropolis,.....	3,839		3,247		592	...		
	Total in Gorbals,.....								
BARONY, {	Merchants' House Necropolis,	961	6,640	867	5,822	94	...	912	94
	Calton,.....	498		522		...	24		
	Bridgeton,.....	150		191		...	41		
	Christ's Church Epis. Chapel,	59		69		...	10		
	Eastern Necropolis,.....	1,856		1,362		494	...		
	Shettleston,.....	68		61		7	...		
	Tollcross,.....	371		279		92	...		
	Dalbeth,.....	2,065		1,953		112	...		
	Anderston Relief,.....	116		104		12	...		
	Do. St. Mark's,.....	69		44		25	...		
	North Woodside,.....	108		117		...	9		
	South Woodside,.....	105		107		...	2		
	Maryhill,.....	206		130		76	...		
	Wellington Street Crypt,.....	8		16		...	8		
	Total in Barony,.....								
GOVAN, ... {	Govan,.....	254	254	161	161	93	
	Total in Govan,.....								
Total Burials in City and Suburbs in 1854.					15,288			2,284	208
Males,.....8,839 }								208	
Females,.....8,525 }			17,364						
Total in City and Suburbs in 1853,.....			15,288					2,076	
Increase of Burials in 1854, ...			2,076						

TABLE II.—DISEASES.

I. ZYMOTIC.			Brought forward,		
Small Pox,.....	467		Enteritis,.....	47	502 13589
Measles,.....	329		Peritonitis,.....	69	
Scarlatina (Scarlet Fever) ...	566		Ascites,.....	6	
Whooping Cough,.....	1026		Ulceration of Intestines,.....	6	
Croup,.....	193		Hernia (Rupture).....	14	
Thrush,.....	147		Itcus.....	7	
Diarrhœa (Bowel Complaint)	871		Intussusception,.....	5	
Dysentery,.....	113		Stricture of Intestinal Canal,	2	
Cholera,.....	3741		Stomach, Disease of,.....	49	
Influenza,.....	51		Hepatitis,.....	9	
Purpura and Scurvy,.....	9		Jaundice,.....	13	
Ague,.....	1		Liver, Disease of,.....	81	
Remittent Fever,.....	102		Spleen, Disease of,.....	5	
Infantile Fever,.....	107				820
Typhus,.....	460		VIII. KIDNEYS, &c.		
Metria (Puerperal Fever)....	7		Nephritis,.....	3	
Rheumatic Fever,.....	6		Nephria (Bright's disease)....	7	
Erysipelas (Rose).....	30		Ischuria,.....	6	
Syphilis,.....	3		Diabetes,.....	13	
Noma (Canker).....	2		Stone,.....	6	
		8231	Cystitis,.....	3	
II. DROPSY.			Stricture of Urethra,.....	1	
Hæmorrhage (Bleeding).....	23		Kidneys, Disease of,.....	17	
Dropsy,.....	292				56
Abcess (Gathering).....	21		IX. CHILDBIRTH, &c.		
Ulcer,.....	5		Parametria,.....	2	
Mortification,.....	94		Ovarian Dropsy,.....	3	
Cancer,.....	42		Childbirth (Sec Mètria).....	104	
Gout,.....	1		Uterus, Disease of.....	10	
		478			119
III. TUBERCULAR.			X. JOINTS.		
Scrofula,.....	46		Rheumatism,.....	7	
Tabes Mesenterica.....	130		Joints, Disease of.....	15	
Phthisis (Consumption).....	2350				22
Hydrocephalus (Water on the brain).....	388		XI. SKIN, &c.		
		2914	Carbuncle,.....	1	
IV. BRAIN AND NERVES.			Phlegmon,.....	4	
Cephalitis,.....	46		Skin Disease,.....	2	
Apoplexy,.....	124				7
Paralysis (Palsy).....	112		XII. MALFORMATIONS.		
Delerium Tremens,.....	11		Cyanosis,.....	3	
Chorea,.....	2		Spina Bifida,.....	2	
Epilepsy,.....	9		Other Malformations,.....	1	
Tetanus (Locked Jaw).....	12				6
Insanity,.....	6		XIII. PREMATURE BIRTH, &c.	103	108
Convulsions,.....	253		XIV. ATROPHY,.....	30	30
Brain, Disease of,.....	129		XV. AGE,.....	764	764
		704	XVI. SUDDEN,.....	19	19
V. HEART, &c.			XVII. VIOLENT.		
Pericarditis,.....	3		Intemperance,.....	12	
Aneurism,.....	1		Privation of Food,.....	1	
Heart, Disease of,.....	226		Neglect,.....	1	
		230	Cold,.....	25	
VI. LUNGS, &c.			Poison,.....	1	
Laryngitis,.....	13		Burns and Scalds,.....	37	
Bronchitis,.....	394		Hanging and Suffocation.....	8	
Pleurisy,.....	13		Drowning,.....	68	
Pneumonia,.....	280		Fractures,.....	56	
Asthma,.....	175		Wounds,.....	14	
Lungs, Disease of,.....	157		Other Violent Causes,.....	94	
		1032			317
VII. STOMACH, &c.			NOT SPECIFIED,.....	499	499
Teething,.....	452				16356
Quincy,.....	8		Total—Diseases,.....		1008
Gastritis,.....	42		STILL-BORN,.....		17364
Carry forward,.....	502	13589			

TABLE III.—AGES.

Under 3 months, 546				Brought forward, 12,322	
3 months and	„	6	„	550	45 and under 50 Years, 661
6	„	„	1	Year, 1,161	50 „ „ 55 „ 703
1	Year,	„	2	„ 2,037	55 „ „ 60 „ 540
2	„	„	3	„ 1,159	60 „ „ 65 „ 648
3	„	„	4	„ 680	65 „ „ 70 „ 443
4	„	„	5	„ 546	70 „ „ 75 „ 438
5	„	„	10	„ 786	75 „ „ 80 „ 297
10	„	„	15	„ 464	80 „ „ 85 „ 185
15	„	„	20	„ 509	85 „ „ 90 „ 90
20	„	„	25	„ 705	90 „ „ 95 „ 22
25	„	„	30	„ 797	95 „ „ 100 „ 5
30	„	„	35	„ 808	100 and upwards, 2
35	„	„	40	„ 781	16,356
40	„	„	45	„ 793	Still-born, 1,008
Carry forward,				12,322	17,364

TABLE IV.

PROCLAMATIONS OF MARRIAGE IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS IN 1854.

	Both Parties in Parish.	Males. only.	Females only.	Total in 1854.	Total in 1853.
In City Parish, . .	1,498	145	164	1,807	1,677
In Barony Parish, .	1,361	195	183	1,739	1,639
In Gorbals Parish, .	695	86	47	828	750
In Govan Parish, .	195	58	35	288	282
Total in 1854, . . .	...	...	...	4,662	4,348
Total in 1853, . . .	...	...	...	4,348	
Increase in 1854, . .	...	...	...	314	

TABLE V.

ABSTRACT OF BAPTISMS AS RECORDED IN THE REGISTERS OF THE CITY AND
SUBURBS WHERE RETURNS HAVE BEEN MADE.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total in each dis- trict in 1854.	Total in 1853.	Total in each dis- trict in 1853.
In the City Parish Register,.....	817	745	1,562		1,398	
In the City Catholic Register,	1,445	1,404	2,849		2,863	
Total in City,.....	...	...		4,411		4,261
In the Barony Parish Register,...	916	859	1,775		1,389	
In the Barony Catholic Register,	320	318	638		596	
Total in Barony,.....	...	...		2,413		1,985
In the Gorbals Parish Register,...	469	445	914		617	
In the Gorbals Catholic Register,	322	296	618		513	
Total in Gorbals,.....	...	...		1,532		1,130
In the Govan Parish Register,...	197	182			221	
Total in Govan,.....	...	...		379		221
Total in City and Suburbs } in 1854,..... }	...	...	...	8,735		7,597
Total in City and Suburbs } in 1853,..... }	...	...	...	7,597		
Increase in 1854,.....	...	...	...	1,138		

WM. PATRICK,

Warden of the Corporation Burying Grounds.

